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MOBILIZING HELP TO SAVE CROPS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Emergency Farm Labor Program 1943 Results . . . 1944 Needs

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

AWI 106

July 1944

John Gets His War Crop Harvested . . .

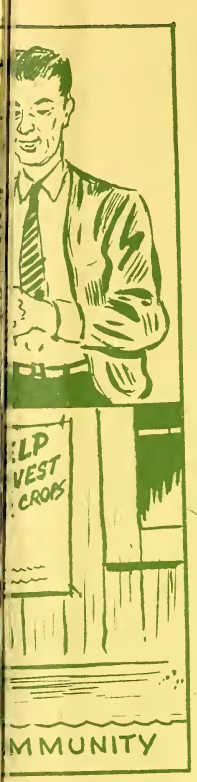
SAY, GEORGE, I'M IN A JAM WITH MY TOMATO CROP. CAN YOU GET ME FOUR OR FIVE MORE PICKERS?
I HOPE SO, JOHN! THE FARM LABOR COMMITTEE IS MEETING TONIGHT TO HELP US LICK OUR TOMATO HARVEST PROBLEM.
COUNTY AGENT

A LITTLE NEWSPAPER STORY OUGHT TO HELP!
GAZETTE
... AND UNLESS THE FARMERS GET HELP...
THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS AND CALLS FOR .....
THE COUNTY AGENT MOBILIZES THE.

SAY, I HEAR THE TOMATO CROP WILL SPOIL UNLESS THE FARMERS GET MORE HELP!
MARY, THAT'S AN IDEA! I'VE BEEN WONDERING WHAT TO DO WITH MY TWO-WEEKS VACATION!

GEE, IT SAYS HERE THEY NEED KIDS TO DO FARM WORK!
THAT'S RIGHT, BILLY. IT'S A FINE WAY TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY... AND MAKE WAR BOND MONEY TOO!
HELP HARVEST WAR CROPS
SEE SUPT. JONES OR COUNTY AGENT
HOMETOWN HIGH

by Howard Chapman



THERE GOES THAT CALL FOR FARM HELP. I COULD TAKE MY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS OFF AND HELP HARVEST CROPS!
HELP WANTED ON FARMS
Special 10¢

LING HELPED R BILL!
WE'RE MAKING A REAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT!
GETTING PAID TO BUILD FOOTBALL MUSCLES IS OKAY!
SURE IS. AND THIS IS THE BEST EXERCISE I'VE HAD IN TEN YEARS!

WELL, JOHN, HOW ARE THOSE CITY PEOPLE DOING WITH THE TOMATO PICKING?
FINE, GEORGE. THEY'VE SAVED MY CROP!
COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE
H. Chapman

John Gets His War Crop Harvested . . .

by Howard Chapman

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HELP HARVEST WAR CROPS
THE COUNTY AGENT MOBILIZES THE COMMUNITY

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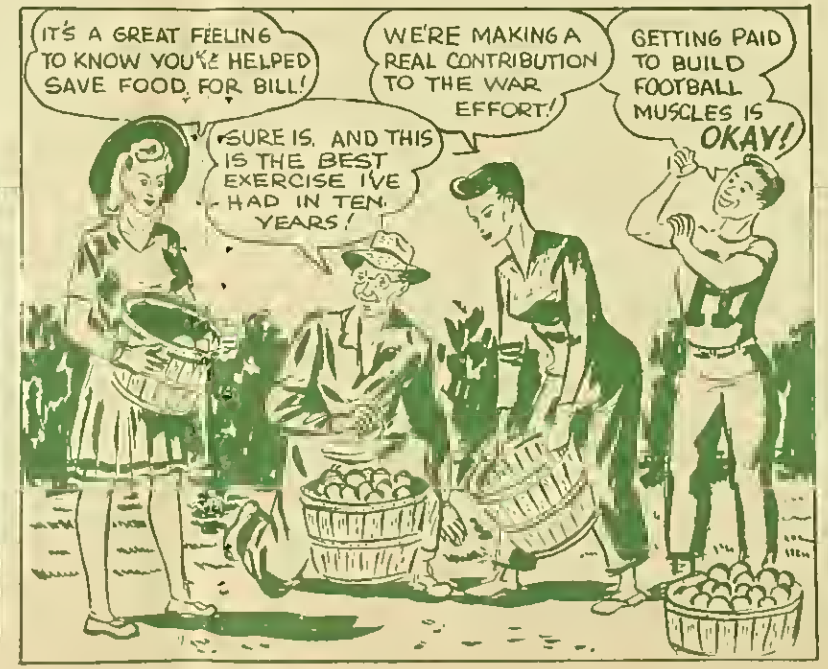
IT'S A GREAT FEELING TO KNOW YOU'VE HELPED SAVE FOOD FOR BILL!
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1943 RESULTS

Food production in 1943 surpassed all previous records. But still there were no serious crop losses due to shortage of harvest labor.

Two reasons stand out: Farmers and their families worked harder; several million nonfarm people answered the call to help save crops.

The emergency farm labor program of the War Food Administration and the cooperative State agricultural extension services helped.

Through 11,920 county and community placement centers—many of which were operated by volunteer workers—farmers made their labor needs known. County agricultural agents report that 4,299,583 job placements were made on 654,109 farms.

This represents 2,100,000 individual workers, including 700,000 youth, 350,000 women, and 66,000 workers from Mexico, Jamaica, and the Bahamas.

In 3,000 counties farm labor advisory committees aided the county agent with the recruitment and placement of farm workers. In rural neighborhoods 200,000 volunteer leaders helped to solve local labor problems. In cities and villages 5,000 committees mobilized labor for farms.

A million farmers were assisted in better utilization and exchange of labor and farm machinery.

The whole story is one of rural-urban cooperation.

That is how farm labor needs were met in 1943!

1944 NEEDS

Progress of the war continues to drain manpower from the farms. Even more emergency farm labor will be required to insure a continuous food supply.

At least 4,000,000 workers are needed in 1944 to supplement the efforts of the regular farm labor force, composed of farmers, their families, and hired hands.

A large number of workers are being imported from foreign countries. But these and other unusual sources will supply only about 200,000 workers.

The remaining 3,800,000 must be mobilized in local communities. Men and women, boys and girls from all walks of life will be needed in practically every part of the country at some time during the season.

Of the 4,000,000 emergency workers needed, about 1,200,000 will be teen-age youth from towns and cities. Another 800,000 will be women—stenographers, store clerks, teachers, college girls, housewives. In addition, many business and professional men will spend half days, week ends, or vacation weeks in farm work.

The county agent cannot do the recruitment, placement, and training job alone. The aid of local farm labor advisory committees, neighborhood leaders, schools, churches, service clubs, defense councils, youth organizations, women's clubs, civic organizations, newspapers, radio stations, and Federal, State, and local agencies is essential.

Rural-urban teamwork got results in 1943. It can do the bigger job in 1944!

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